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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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Decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Sustaining the Constitutionality of the Bounty Law.

Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana County. The Opinion of the Court was delivered by AGNEW, J.

Perhaps it would be quite as just to say of this case as Chief Justice Black said of Sharpless vs. the Mayor of Philadelphia, Harris 158: "This is beyond comparison the most important cause that has ever been in this court since the formation of the government." The millions of money at stake are greater, and the purpose of their expenditure, even more important. That related to subscriptions for mere public convenience—this concerns the lives and welfare of our citizens.

That much of this money has been squandered we must deplore, and that the laws themselves were loosely penned denotes a want of legislative wisdom. They were therefore proper subjects of an executive message to the legislature. "But [as remarked by the same judge] all these considerations are entitled to no consideration here. We are to deal with this strictly as a judicial question. However clear our convictions may be, that the system is pernicious and dangerous we cannot put it down by usurping authority which does not belong to us. That would be to commit a greater wrong than any which we could possibly repair by it." 9 Harris 159.

The presumption is always in favor of the constitutionality of a law; but the request by the concluding counsel, made slightly imperative by its emphasis, that *we* should furnish satisfactory reasons for the constitutionality of the law, seemed to invoke a contrary presumption. But in the Erie and N. E. R. R. Co. vs. Casey, 2 Casey 300, the same learned judge states the rule thus:—"The party who wishes us to pronounce a law unconstitutional takes upon himself the burthen of proving beyond all doubt that it is so." We have not only the authority of C. J. Marshall, in Fletcher vs. Peck, 6 Cranch, 87, but that of the distinguished judge just referred to for saying—there is another rule which must govern us in cases like this, namely, that we can declare an act of assembly void only when it violates the constitution *clearly, palpably, plainly*, and *in such* a manner as to leave *no doubt* or hesitation in our minds." 9 Harris 165.

The question before us relates to certain provisions of the act of 25th March, 1864, for the payment of bounties to volunteers, P. L. 86. It is proper to notice the precise portion to be brought within the scope of our decision, as no opinion should be ventured beyond it. The plaintiffs bill avers that the defendants are about to contract for and to borrow five thousand dollars, in the name and on behalf of the Borough of Blairsville, to procure volunteer enlistments by paying to each volunteer a bounty of three hundred dollars to fill the quota assigned to the said Borough by the last requisition of the President calling for six hundred thousand men to enter the military service of the United States, and thus to avoid the draft ordered to take place on the 5th of Sept. 1864, and to make payment therefor by the issue of the bonds of the said Borough. The plaintiffs suggest their interest as tax payers, that the debt of the Borough will be greatly increased by the loan and their taxes largely augmented. The only question before us is, therefore, upon the power of the legislature to authorize the municipality of Blairsville to borrow money and levy taxes for its payment, for the purpose of paying bounties to those who would volunteer to perform the military service due from the citizens of that municipality, under an impending, but as yet unexecuted draft.

The bill was filed on the 11th of August, and the draft was not to take effect until the 5th of the following September. The case, therefore, involves no assumption of past debts, or payments to persons already in service, but presents the single question of the power to borrow money and levy taxes to pay volunteers to avoid the injury of a public indiscriminate draft.

Beyond all doubt it is competent for the legislature to confer upon counties, townships, cities and boroughs, the power to borrow money, issue bonds as the evidence of the debt, and levy taxes to pay the same. These are ordinary municipal powers in daily use, and when conferred the only test of their validity is that the object must be public in its nature. Before the amendment of the constitution in 1857, this power was unlimited. Its limitation I shall notice hereafter.—Nor is it doubtful in the least degree that this limitation is not a general prohibition to borrow money and levy taxes to pay the same. It would be a startling fact if the people were now to learn from us that a bridge or poor house, or a jail or court house, cannot be built until the taxes have been first laid and collected to pay for it.

The power to create a public debt and liquidate it by taxation is too clear for dispute. The question is therefore narrowed to a single point: is the purpose, in this instance, a public one—does it concern the common welfare and interest of the municipality? Let us see. Civil war was raging, and Congress provided in the second section of the Act of 24th of February, 1864, that the quota of troops of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, etc., should be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to render military service. Section 3 provided that all volunteers who may enlist after a draft shall be ordered, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in such ward, town, &c. Volunteers are therefore by law, to be accepted in relief of the municipality from a compulsory service to be determined by lot or chance. Does this relief involve the public welfare or interest? The answer rises spontaneously in the breast of every one in a community liable to the military burden. It is given not by the voice of him alone who owes the service, but swells into a chorus from his whole family, relatives, and friends. Military service is the highest duty and burthen the citizen is called to obey or to bear. It involves life, limb, and health, and is, therefore, a greater 'burthen' than the taxation of property. The loss or the injury is not confined to the individual himself but extends to all the relations he sustains. It embraces those bound to him in the ties of consanguinity, friendship and interest—to the community which must furnish support to his family if he cannot, and which loses in him a member whose labor, industry and property contribute to its wealth and its resources; who assists to bear its burdens, and whose knowledge, skill, and public spirit contribute to the general good. Clearly the loss of that part of the population upon whom the greatest number depend, and who contribute most to the public welfare by their industry, skill, property, and good conduct, is a common loss, and therefore a general injury. Those are alike subject to the draft. The blind and relentless lot respects no age, condition, or rank in life. It is therefore clearly the interest of the community that those should serve who are willing, whose loss will sever the fewest ties, and produce the least injury.

The bounty is not a private transaction in which the individual alone is benefited. It benefits the public by inducing and enabling those to go who feel they can best be spared. It is not voluntary in those who pay it. The community is subject to the draft, and it is paid to relieve it from a burthen of war. It is not a mere gift or reward, but a consideration for service. It is therefore not a confiscation of one man's property for another's use, but is a contribution from the public treasury for a general good.—In short it is simply taxation to relieve the municipality from the stern demands of war, and avert a public injury in the loss of those who contribute most to the public welfare—this is the design of the law, and it is to answer to say that bad men have abused it. The argument which rises in its conception, no higher than the relief of the drafted man, and asserts that our money should not be taken to pay his debt if not already answered by the magnitude of the public interest involved, has its reply in the fact that our question presents no such case. In our case it is yet a matter of public concern, the die has not been thrown, the draft is yet impending, and no one knows who will be torn from the community. The case so stood when this bill was filed.

It is not the individual payments which tests the public character of the appropriation. Individuals are always the recipients of public funds. It is paid to salaries, to pensions, to bounties for the scalps of panthers, wolves, foxes, crows and blackbirds, to the poor, to the education of the young, as rewards for the apprehension of horse thieves and felons, to the families of soldiers in service, to aid hospitals, colleges, agricultural societies, and to other useful objects. In all these the recipient is directly benefitted, while the public interest is many, is not half so imperious or acute as the relief of a community from an impending draft. The pursuit of happiness is our acknowledged fundamental right, and that therefore which makes a whole community unhappy, is certainly a social evil to be avoided if it can be. The support of the poor affords one among the best illustrations of what is a municipal or public appropriation of money. The pauper is the party directly and solely benefitted, while this pauperism is a public evil, and often is the result of crime. The pauper has not the merit of the volunteer, while the community is injured, not benefitted, by his support. There is nothing but a naked public duty performed in his relief. The same may be said of all expenditures of public money in the punishment of crime.

There is also an illustration to be drawn from those cases, [and they are numerous,] sustaining the constitutional authority to impose unequal burthens, such as the opening, paving, and grading of street, the building of sewers, &c., where the owners of adjoining lots are compelled to bear the expense. McMasters vs. Commonwealth, 2 Watts 292; Fenelon's petition, 7 Barr, 175; Kirby vs. Shaw, 7 Harris, 258; Schenly vs. City of Allegheny, 1 Casey, 138. Kirby vs. Shaw was peculiar, sustaining an act imposing a special tax of $500 annually for nine years, upon the boro' of Towanda for the building of a courthouse and jail. In delivering the opinion Gibson, C. J. said "But it is a postulate of the State constitution, which distinguishes it from the Federal that all the power of the people is delegated by it, except such parts of it, as are specifically reserved, and the whole of it is, without exception, vested in the constitutional dispensers of the public money. As regards taxation there is no limitation of it.—Equality of contribution is not enjoined by the bill of rights, and probably because it was known to be impracticable." "If equality were practicable in what branch of the government would power to enforce it reside? not in the judiciary unless it were competent to set aside a law free from collision with the constitution, because it seemed to be unjust."

In Schenly and wife vs. The City of Allegheny the question arose upon a law to levy a special tax on the owners of lots proportioned to the number of feet fronting on the street, to pay for grading and paving. The opinion delivered by the present Chief Justice sustained its constitutionality in forcible terms. After citing the cases I have referred to he says—"From the principles recognised in these cases it must be apparent that the exercise of the taxing power by the legislature must become wanton and unjust—be so grossly perverted as to lose the character of a legislative function, before the judiciary will feel themselves entitled to interpose on constitutional grounds. To arrest the legislation of a free people especially in reference to burthens self-imposed for the common good, is to restrain the popular sovereignty, and should have clear warrant in the letter of the fundamental law."

The extent of the taxing power entered largely into the discussions in Sharpless vs. the Mayor of Philadelphia. Black C. J. said—"I use the language of C. J. Marshall (4 Wheaton 316) when I say that it may be exercised to any extent to which the government may choose to carry it, and that no limit has been assigned to it, because the exigency of the government cannot be limited." And again—"I am of opinion that a tax law must be considered valid unless it be for a purpose in which the community taxed has *palpably* no interest; when it is *apparent* that the burden is imposed for the benefit of others and where it would be so pronounced *at the first blush*." In the same case after stating the high grounds required to justify the judiciary in declaring a law unconstitutional, the present Chief Justice said with his usual emphasis. "But on lower grounds than this, and especially on ground so low as the *equivocal and undefined purposes of municipal corporations* acts of assembly have never been declared unconstitutional."

These strictly legal views have even been embodied into a sentiment by the late Chief Justice Lowrie, in a case of municipal subscriptions. His language deserves translation into this case. "When people (says he) shall have discovered the exact boundary between engagements that are peculiarly social, and those which are peculiarly individual, then possibly they may be morally entitled to declare that they and their governor and legislature and judiciary have violated their constitution in making such contracts. But even then they cannot honestly retrace their steps without making restitution to those whom they have misled." Commonwealth ex. rel. Thomas, vs. Commissioners Allegheny, 8 Casey 238.

Municipal subscriptions to corporation stocks are no longer authorised, but Sharpless vs. the Mayor of Philadelphia, and cases following in its wake, continued to be authoritative expositions of the nature and extent of the taxing power, and the scope of its purposes. It was there held that taxation is not an infringement of the rights of property, is not a taking within the constitutional prohibition, nor such an injury as can invoke the constitional right to judicial remedy.

If then it be within the scope of a municipal purpose to grant pensions, pay bounties, give rewards for the destruction of noxious animals, and the arrest of felons, employ watchmen, support paupers, build almhouses, bridges, and markets, aid charitable institutions, make roads, and grade and pave streets at private expense, how much more is that a public affair, which has for its object to prevent the forcible and blind extradition of a valuable part of the population into a service dangerous to the lives and limbs of those who go, and destructive of the welfare and happiness of those who remain. Nor can the dilemma be avoided. It is imposed by the exigency of war and the duty of public defence.

The purpose being clearly municipal, because of its public nature, and therefore within the authority to tax, the power to borrow money in anticipation of the levy is ancillary, following as of course, unless within the amendment to the constitution of 1857. This then is the next question. The amendment provides that. "The legislature shall not authorise any county, city, borough, townships, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens or otherwise to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation or to obtain money for or to loan its credit to, any incorporation, institution, or party." Granting for the purpose of the argument that *party* here means person or individual, the only part of the amendment to be considered is the clause, "*or to obtain money for any party.*" We have before us no subscription to stock or mere loan of credit.

The prohibition of the clause is clearly not against obtaining money for individuals, in the sense of those appropriations which involve the public interest; otherwise this would overthrow the whole power to borrow money to perform ordinary municipal functions. It certainly does not prohibit the obtaining of money to pay contractors for bridges, paving, market houses, &c, or to pay laborers, artizans, or material men engaged upon a public work. In every such case when money is borrowed to pay individuals, it is in a broad sense obtaining money for a party. But the sense of the amendment is evidently a restricted one. Its leading thought is the *loan* of the public money or credit to private parties corporated or unincorporated. It is not *payment* in its proper sense which is prohibited, but the private use or control of the public funds. Payment implies a previous debt or consideration, but here advances or loans which import no obligation or consideration, are the objects of prohibition. There is not a word in the amendment which interdicts the *borrowing* of money merely, or the pledging of the public credit for a municipal purpose, to be laid out by authorised public officers or agents. The purpose was to prevent the money of the people from passing into the control of private irresponsible associations or parties and from being squandered in undertakings of doubtless propriety or being liable to be lost through the want of integrity of those engaged in its disbursement. It intended to confine the municipal expenditures not only to public objects, but to public officers or agents under their direct responsibility to the municipality. This is seen in the whole section. Therefore the municipality shall not become a stockholder in a corporation or association, for this would be to make it a corporator or partner in the company, and place its funds under the control of its associates. Nor [illegible] money for these purposes. But when it is to obtain money *for* another, I do not mean that I am paying him my own debt. Then I should obtain the money for myself not for him. If I borrow to pay what I am bound to pay I borrow for myself. But the expression "obtain money for," is immediately followed and explained by its adjunct, "*or to loan* its credit to," both being linked together in the same sentence before the object or party, common to both expressions, is reached. The history of the amendment also informs us that subscriptions to stock and lending the credit of the municipalities to private corporations and associations were the evils to be remedied. But individuals are always in some capacity the recipients of the public money. It makes no difference therefore, whether a party paid is a volunteer, or a witness, viewer, juror, laborer, pauper, or pensioner. The true question is whether the money is borowed for a public purpose and paid bona fide to a proper person for this purpose or whether it is money obtained as a loan or advance to the use of private parties.

In the case before us the object is not to obtain money *for* the *volunteer*, but for the community, which is to be relieved *by* the volunteer. In proper contemplation, the obtaining of the money precedes any knowledge of the volunteer, who only becomes known as he steps forward to close with the public offer, and accept the proffered bounty, as the consideration of his service. The consideration given on his side is most valuable—he enlists into a dangerous service, running the risk of life and limb, and takes upon himself the burthen resting upon the whole community subject to the lot. The public welfare, as I have already shown, is most intimately involved in the draft; which enters directly within the field of municipal affairs. The die is not cast, and the lot is yet uncertain. All are liable within the ages of the greatest capability for usefulness. The chosen may be the most valuable, useful, and needed members of society, whose extradition may produce the greatest injury and the most distress. The public interest is more involved in the ills of a draft, than in many evils, recognized as public in their nature. An obstruction to a highway, and a disorderly house, perhaps hurtful to but few, are punished as public nuisances. Even sounds and smells claim public attention. An impending draft is an evil certainly more to be dreaded than the odor of a pig sty, or the clatter of horns. Can it be that citizens may be torn from the community and social ties ruptured to drag them into a dangerous public service, and yet community cannot interfere to save them on the ground that it is only a private affair. Their property may be protected from the storage of powder, by municipal regulations; but their bodies cannot be saved from being made food for powder in the public defence. It is possible to hold the disc of the dollar so closely to our eyes, it excludes from sight every object of public interest and blinds us to every sentiment of humanity. I hold therefore that money paid to save a community from a draft is not obtained for any party or individual, but is a direct appropriation to a public purpose, and that raising money by the ordinary powers of borrowing and taxation for a common purpose affecting the interests, happiness, and welfare of a community is not obtaining money or loaning credit to any party within the terms of the amendment.

But if this case fall within the letter of the clause it is within the spirit and demands of all the exception, in the amendments of 1857, when taken together as a whole. The first section limits the state debt to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, yet the second gives unlimited power to contract debts, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and defend the state in war. Two invasions of our state and the character of the war attest the necessity of this provision. But it is said that protection against invasion and insurrection is a federal duty.—True it is so by an express grant of power. But by the same constitution every right not delegated is reserved to the states or people, and I find no clause in the constitution by which the right of self-protection is taken away from the States. On the contrary, I find that in time of war, or when actually invaded, or in imminent danger, not admitting of delay, the right of the State to keep troops or ships of war is reserved by express exception. The kind of war is not defined, foreign or civil; nor is the duty or mode of self-protection prescribed or limited. To say, therefore, in the face of a civil war raging from Pennsylvania to the Gulf, and of invasions far within her borders, bringing ruin on thousands of her citizens, who are now knocking at the doors of the legislature for public compensation, that there is no power in the state to preserve her territory from irruption, and the lives and property of her people, is to outrage the first law of nature and of government, and to bring unmerited reproach upon the wisdom of the founders of our institutions. Why shall not the State offer inducements to her citizens to go into the Federal service to assist in preserving us from the ravages of war? What clause of Federal or State Constitution forbids it?

By the 6th sec. of the amendments the Commonwealth is forbidden to assume the debt of any county, city, borough, or township; but the exception immediately follows: unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, or defend itself in time of war. Now, the exception here implies two things—first, that a municipality may be authorized to contract a debt for defence in time of war or of invasion; and next that such a debt may be assumed by the state. If we suppose a literal difference in the fact that the volunteer goes directly into the service of the United States, yet the motive is State defence, and the means thus employed not only actually contribute to this purpose, but experience has shown to be most effective to the desired end. In such a war as this has been, wherein is the difference between the strong federal arm outstretched for our protection under the injunction of the federal constitution, and the feebler hands of the state militia, that we should declare authoritatively that the former cannot be aided by the state while the latter only can be used. Who has forgotten the mighty shock of arms at Gettysburgh when the whole power of the nation was held in doubtful conflict, by a giant and determined foe; and when for three anxious days, prayers ascended to the god of battles, and loyal men held their breaths uncertain upon which side the victory had settled. It therefore becomes us well to pause before we stand on such narrow ground. Rather should we become humble pupils in that great school of experience which has taught us how near we were to total defeat. In view of these grave realities of war, and of the necessities of defence, how can it be supposed that a free and intelligent people, in avoiding the evils of municipal subscriptions, ran so far into the opposite extreme, that they have stripped themselves of the power of incurring a debt in defence of their lives and property at a time of great public emergency? On the contrary, every line and clause of the exceptions, bristle, as it were, with steel, against this artificial, feeble, and unfriendly interpretation.

If we refer to the federal constitution we find the war powers wholly conferred upon the federal government, including the duty of protection to the States; while the States are prohibited from "engaging in war unless when actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay." In returning to the State constitution we discover that the exception in the sixth section of the amendment does not stop with a debt contracted to enable the state to repel invasion and suppress domestic insurrection, but includes also debts contracted to enable the State *to defend itself in time of war*. Clearly this is not mere tautology, and something was meant by defence in time of war beyond invasion or imminent danger of it. Then how defend itself? what provision in the constitution confines State defence to calling out the militia merely? what is there to forbid the encouragement of, or preventing the payment of bounties to volunteers to enter into the federal service when it is manifest it directly promotes the defence of the State? In spirit, purpose and language therefore such a debt is clearly within the exception to the amendment.

There is nothing in my judgment in the argument founded upon the alleged repugnance of the law to the federal power to raise and support armies. There is no conflict of jurisdiction or of power. Admitting to the fullest extent the incompatibility of any state law assuming to regulate or to interfere with the raising and supporting of a federal army, there is here no interference, no regulation, and no repugnance. Congress purposely refrained from occupying the whole field of power, and expressly provided for the acceptance of volunteers in discharge of the draft. The act of February 24, 1864, after providing for the distribution of military service by quotas among the municipalities of each state declared that "all volunteers who may enlist after the draft shall be ordered, and before it shall actually be made, shall be deducted from the number ordered to be drafted in such ward, town, or township, precinct, election district or county." This portion of the field as to procuring volunteers, was therefore left open to the exercise of any means to induce persons to enlist in relief of the municipality from the pending, but as yet unexecuted draft. That this was intentional is recognised by the terms of the law. The third proviso of the seventh section, which provides for transfers into the naval service, declares that the bounty money received from the *state*, by any mariner or seaman enlisting from that state, shall be deducted from his prize money. The proviso in the second Section authorising the discharge of minors entering the service without consent of their parents or guardians, expressly requires such persons, their parents or guardians, first to repay to the government and *to the state and local authorities, all bounties* and advance pay which may have been paid to them. The federal law therefore does not assume to control or direct the procuring of volunteers. It simply suffers or permits the citizens to come forward voluntarily, and accept the service of the men to be drafted, and contemplates that inducements in the shape of bounties will be held out to volunteers by the states and municipalities from which they come.

The argument, therefore, that the act of the legislature providing for the payment of bounties to *volunteers* comes into conflict with the federal law for drafting men into the service has not a single foot to stand upon.—There is not a single point of conflict. The state bounty operates only upon the will of the citizen to induce him to volunteer, and ends with his acceptance into service. It does not even undertake to determine his fitness to serve, but leaves this to the operation of the federal law. And this is a decisive answer to the argument that the state bounty throws upon the service unfit persons, while it saves the young and vigorous. If the fact be so it is an argument to be addressed to Congress to amend its law, or punish the federal agents. It is a most singular conception that the malpractice of the federal officials in this respect, proves the unconstitutionality of the state law; and if it were not uttered with great gravity by counsel of commanding position, I should suspect it of irony.

In view of the perfect line of demarcation which separates the state and federal laws in this instance it is unnecessary to treat the case upon authority. But I may refer to the single case of Weaver vs. Fegely et al 5 Casey 27, where the rules governing questions of conflict between federal and state legislation are stated and the authorities collected. The rule applied to such a case as this is, that the implication against the power of the state can only arise where the state authority is absolutely and totally contradictory and repugnant.

"LAY STILL, SONNY."—A Parkersburg (W. Va.) paper says that several gentlemen of the Legislature took the cars at Grafton late on the evening of the 6th ult. for Wheeling, and among the number was Mr. G., of somewhat large proportions physically, and a Mr. D., of proportional undersize. These two gentlemen took a berth together, it seems, in a sleeping car. The little man laid behind, and the good natured, waggish Mr. G. before. Mr. D. was sleeping and snoring furiously. Mr. G., more restless under the legislative burdens, soon arose and was sitting by the stove, when an elderly lady came aboard and desired a sleeping berth. "All right, madam," said Mr. G. "I took a berth with my son, and you can occupy my place in that berth where my boy is sleeping." Taking Mr. G. at his word, the lady disrobed herself and lay down with the boy. After a quiet repose of some time, the boy (Mr. D.) became restless from some cause, and began to kick around, to the annoyance of the old lady. So in a maternal way she patted the boy on the back and said: "Lie still, sonny. Pa said I might sleep with you."—"Who are you?" said the legislator: I'm no boy! I'm a member of the West Virginia Legislature!" It is said the old lady swooned.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

The Morning Star.

I had occasion a few weeks since to take the early train from Providence to Boston; and for this purpose rose at two o'clock in the morning.—Everything around me was wrapped in darkness and hushed in silence, broken only by what seemed at that hour the unearthly clank and rush of a train. It was a mild, serene midsummer's night, the sky was without a cloud, the winds whist. The moon, then in the last quarter, had just risen, and the stars shone with spectral lustre but little affected by proximity. Jupiter, two hours high, was the herald of the day; the Pleiades, just above the horizon, shed their sweet influence in the East; Lyra sparkled near the zenith; Andromeda veiled her newly discovered glories from the naked eye in the South; the steady pointers, far beneath the pole, looked meekly up from the depth of the North to their sovereign.

Such was the glorious spectacle as I entered the train. As we proceeded, the timid approach of twilight became more perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften; the smaller stars, like little children, went first to rest; the sister beams of the Pleiades soon melted together; but the bright constellations of the West and North remained unchanged. Steadily the wonderous change went on. Hands of angels, hidden from view, slitted the scenery of the heavens, the glories of the night dissolved into the glories of the dawn. The blue sky now turned softly gray; and the great watch stars shut up their holy eyes; the East began to kindle.—Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky, the whole celestial concave was filled with the in-flowing tides of the morning light which came pouring down from above in the great ocean of radiance; till at length, as we reached the Blue Hills, a flash of purple fire blazed from the horizon and turned the dowy tear drops of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds.—In a few seconds the everlasting gates of the morning were thrown open, and the Lord of the day, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began to course. I do not wonder at the superstition of the ancient Magians, who in the morning of a day went up to the hilltops of Central Asia, and ignorant of the true God, adored the most glorious work of His hand. But I am filled with amazement when told that in this enlightened age and in the heart of the Christian world there are persons who can witness this daily manifestation of the Creator, and say in their own hearts, "There is no God."—*Edward Everett.*

THE TRUTH WELL SPOKEN.—An exchange justly remarks:

"Advertisements are very much like seeds sowed which bear abundantly after many days. Advertisers generally admit that it ultimately benefits them. The man who is seeking custom in any branch of trade must invite and attract by notoriety. Business will go to no house or shop unsolicited, and could not, if it would, find it in obscurity. It is a fact attested by universal experience, that the merchant or manufacturer who is the best advertiser has the best run of custom.

SHARP.—A French priest, who had usually a small congregation, was one day preaching at the church in his village, when, the doors being open, several geese came, stalking up the middle of the aisle. The preacher, availing himself of the circumstance, observed that he could no longer find fault with the people of the district for nonattendance; because, though they did not come themselves, they sent their representatives.

☞ The French papers tells a story of a Japanese official of high rank who had offended the Emperor of Japan, and had the costly sword of ceremony sent him, with which to perform the "happy dispatch." Instead of taking the hint to rip up his abdomen, he took the sword, escaped to a French vessel, and sold the jewelled weapon, in Paris, for 150,000 francs.

☞ "A beautiful day, Mr. Jenkins?" "Yes, very pleasant, indeed." "Good day for the race." "Race, what race?" "The human race." "Oh, go along with your stupid jokes, get up a good one, like the one with which I sole Day." "Day, what day?" "The day we celebrate," said Jenkins, who went on his way rejoicing.

☞ An exchange paper says.—"Two dogs, belonging to Michael McGinniss, of Waterbury, Connecticut, spent two days and two nights, without shelter or food, watching and guarding a whip which their owner had dropped while riding along."

☞ Women love to find in men a difficult combination — a gentleness which will invariably yield, with a force that will invariably protect.

☞ The "printer" says "the first printers were Titans." We never know that before, but we have had a good many *tight ons* within our experience.

FASHIONABLE.—"Is Baldwin a [illegible] man?"

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

AUGUST 2d, 1865.

Union County Nominations.

Assembly.
MATTHEW S. QUAY, Borough.

Treasurer.
MILO R. ADAMS, New Brighton;

District Attorney.
JAMES S. RUTAN, Borough;

Commissioner.
JOHN WILSON, Industry;

County Surveyor.
AZARIAH WYNN, Beaver;

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL GIBSON, Brighton;

Auditor.
HUGH J. MARSHALL, Big Beaver;

Coroner.
THOMAS McCOY, Moon;

Trustees of Academy.
A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester;
REV. D. P. LOWARY, Beaver;

State Convention.

A State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on THURSDAY, THE 17th AUGUST, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a State ticket, to be supported by the friends of the Union at the coming October election.

The earnest and zealous labors of a loyal people secured the great victory in 1864, and made the war, which our enemies denounced as a failure a glorious success in 1865.

Our flag has been maintained—our enemies destroyed—our Government preserved, and peace re-established. Let every friend who aided in this result, take measures to be represented in that Convention. We must see to it that the fruits of our success are not lost to the Nation.

Business of vast importance will be presented for its consideration and every district in the State should be represented.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
A. W. BENEDICT, }
WIEN FORNEY, } Secretaries.

Some Little Errors in a Little Speech.

The Union State Committee, which met at Harrisburg on the 19th ult., was of the opinion that there was no necessity for the game of hide and seek, which Cameron and Ward were playing, and therefore called the State Convention for the 17th of August, a week in advance of the day fixed for the convening of the Democracy.—Their action was eminently proper.—The men who have fought and conquered the rebellion in the South and its sympathizers in the North, have no principles at this day to manufacture or conceal, no policy to mould upon the action of their opponents.—Ward and his confrees, outlawed by events, may lie in hiding in the thickets and by-ways, watching for the moment when we may expose ourselves to their successful attack, but such is certainly not the policy of the party that Providence and the bravery of our armies have made masters of the situation.

The action of the Committee was harmonious and unanimous, and nothing was done officially beyond the fixing of the day of the Convention.—After its adjournment a Committee, of which Mr. Kerns was the spokesman, on behalf of the Union men of Philadelphia, presented Mr. Cameron with an elegant portrait of himself, as a fitting testimonial of their appreciation of his services in the last campaign. Mr. Kerns, as is customary in such cases, made a speech to Gen. Cameron, and the General, as is not customary, in reply made a speech to the Union men of Pennsylvania. We find the proceedings published at length in the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. There was keen satire in the character of the gift, coupled with the announcement that the donors considered it a "fitting testimonial" for the services rendered; but of this the Committee were innocent, and it is to the remarks of Gen. Cameron that we desire specially to refer. He states in substance that he accepted the Chairmanship of the State Committee with great reluctance; that the hearts of "certain prominent gentlemen" were with M'Clellan, who he feared would make his chairmanship an excuse for not supporting the ticket, and ascribes to their personal antagonism the small majority at the October election.

We were present at the Convention of 1864, and know something of the "reluctance" of which Mr. Cameron speaks. Our friend Mr. Lawrence, member of Congress elect from this district, who presided ably over its deliberations, was vested by the Convention with authority to appoint the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and a short time previous to the adjournment a petition was presented him, signed by a majority of the delegates, asking that Col. M'Clure, of Franklin, under whose leadership the battle of 1860 was fought and won, should be assigned to the position.—The petition was not intended to limit the discretion of Mr. Lawrence, but simply to indicate the preference of the delegates, and the President on receiving it stated that he so regarded it. On the next morning Gen. Cameron called on Mr. Lawrence to ask the appointment for an efficient and popular Union politician of Lancaster county, and, upon being informed that in view of the action of the Convention, his wishes in that regard could not be favored, demanded it for himself, and succeeded in obtaining it. These were the facts connected with the transaction. Instead of "accepting" the Chairmanship "with great reluctance," he wrung it by personal solicitation from a personal and political friend, though believing at the same time, as he says, that his appointment would weaken the ticket. As a salve to M'Clure, he proffered to go to Washington and procure, for him the Governorship of the territory of Montana, but that gentleman being unwilling to go into exile just then, this part of the programme failed.

We have no fault to find with Mr. Lawrence or Mr. Cameron in this connection. The former had the right to make the appointment, and the latter to solicit it. We merely desire to mention that it is error in the latter to state that the appointment was tendered and accepted with great reluctance.

By the "certain prominent gentlemen" whose hearts were with M'Clellan, Gen. Cameron intends the State Administration and its leading friends. Now we state what we know, when we aver that there never was a moment, from the day of the induction of Mr. Lincoln into office until that of his decease, when the most cordial relations did not exist between him and Gov. Curtin, and that no man in Pennsylvania was more fully alive to the importance of the crisis in 1864, or more deeply anxious for a successful issue to the campaign than was he. The same may be said of all those officially connected with him, or over whom his influence intended. There had been wranglings and heart-burnings with the War Department in relation to the military affairs of the State, but for these Mr. Lincoln was never held or considered himself responsible. But so soon as Mr. Cameron obtained control of the party machinery it was set to work to drive the State Administration into a position that might afford ground for the charge which he has just made. The co operation of its members was contemptuously spurned, and its existence ignored.—Foreign speakers were imported, while the Governor himself, recognized by all as one of the ablest stump orators of the State, was never favored with a communication from the Committee, and his friends, wherever possible, were pushed into the back ground.—Matters stood thus up nearly to the time of the first election, when Mr. Lincoln, ascertaining the condition of affairs, disposed of the imbroglio as summarily as he previously disposed of difficulties in his Cabinet. Disregarding conventionalities, he called upon the Governor, Col. M'Clure, and others, to engage actively in the canvass, regardless of the programme or appointments of the State Committee, and it is needless to say that they were prompt to respond. Gov. Curtin was upon the stump thenceforward until the day of the election, the State Committee to the contrary notwithstanding. So that Gen. Cameron errs again in his belief that the hearts of "certain prominent gentlemen" were with M'Clellan.

It is probably attributing too much importance to these gentlemen to ascribe, as does Gen. Cameron, the small majority at the October election of 1864 to their exclusion from the canvass. Indeed, it is scarcely six months since Gen. Cameron, through his organ, the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, demonstrated most conclusively to our mind, that the close vote at the first election was a brilliant piece of strategy of his own—that result being nicely calculated and produced to assure a decided triumph in November. The precise method by which the cause was to produce the effect has escaped our memory—in fact, was too elaborately strategic for our comprehension; but the assertions of the fact were clear and convincing. There was no State ticket in the field, and local causes here and there affected the Congressional vote. There were the inevitable "stay-at-homes," too, who seem to vote but once in four years, and who came out in November.—Though the strategy of Gen. Cameron, as recorded by the *Telegraph*, must necessarily have been admirably effective, and though the speeches of Messrs. Curtin, M'Clure, and others, in the latter part of the canvass, were eloquent and influential, we prefer to attribute our crowning triumph in November not to him or them, but to the fact that the majority of the people of Pennsylvania, from the day of the firing on Sumter, were true to the Union and the flag of their fathers and resolute in their determination to destroy the rebellion, and that they regarded the election of Mr. Lincoln as indispensable to the maintenance of the one and the overthrow of the other. And we think Mr. Cameron errs again when he suggests the contrary hypothesis.

We have a sincere respect for Gen. Cameron, on account of his able administration of the War Office, and the early stand he took in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and has since inflexibly maintained in behalf of human rights. We would not for a moment suspect him of wilfully perverting the truth. But he has arrived at those years when the mental faculties naturally become impaired, and we regard his speech as a token of a failing memory, and doubt not that he will gratefully acknowledge the corrections we have suggested. We accept his thanks in advance for setting him right in regard to these trifling inaccuracies.

Miscellaneous.

Wm. M. Beetem, Esq., Cashier and principal owner of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, committed suicide on the 26th ult., by hanging himself to a rafter in his garret.

On the 16th ult. a little daughter of John Michael, of Jefferson Township, was stung by a hornet and narrowly escaped death from the consequent inflammation.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, held at Pittsburg recently, the act repealing the charter of the Pittsburg & Connelsville Railroad company was decided to be unconstitutional Judge Grier delivering the opinion.

G. P. Reed, Esq., editor of the Indiana *American*, died on the 10th ult. He was an estimable gentleman, and his loss will be felt in a large circle of friends.

The trial of Miss Mary Harris, in Washington city, for the killing of her seducer, A. J. Burroughs, of the Treasury Department, was concluded last week, by a verdict of acquittal.—The defence set up was insanity, but only a feeble attempt was made to prove any aberration of mind, and the verdict was a practical reiteration of the finding rendered by many juries heretofore, that a wronged woman has the right to take the life of the destroyer of her innocence at will.

A tornado passed over the Southern part of Lancaster county last week, destroying houses, barns and crops, and spreading devastation everywhere in its track. A child lying in a cradle in one of the houses blown down was carried fifty yards without injury.

Intense excitement still prevails amongst the oil men on Pit Hole creek. A large flowing well was struck last week—capacity variously reported.

Gov. Curtin has returned from Saratoga, having been called home by the serious illness of one of his children. It will be pleasing to His Excellency's many friends to know that his short sojourn at the Springs materially improved his health, and once more fitted him physically for the arduous duties of his official position.

An Indian War.

There is serious trouble at present with the Indians upon our western plains. A number of the strongest tribes have combined their forces and are operating along the line of the Overland Mail Route to California, destroying stations and telegraph wires, and butchering and plundering emigrants A battle was fought at Platte Bridge Station on the 25th ult., between 250 U. S. troops and 1000 Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Sioux, Blackfeet, and a few Camanches, in which the Indians were defeated with heavy loss. Our loss was one Lieutenant and one private of the 11th Ohio Cavalry killed, and twenty-five men killed and nine wounded of the 11th Kansas.—The War Department has ordered forward a large force to the theatre of war, but their movements are delayed by the failure of contractors to deliver supplies. The Indians declare their intention to fight to the bitter end, but must of course soon succumb.

Whisky Financially Considered.

A correspondent of the Franklin *Repository* discusses the whisky question financially, and gives the following statement to show what it costs the people of Franklin county to sustain the traffic—allowing three fourth, expended by the county for jail, poor-house, and criminal courts as the results of intemperance, which is below the real result:

EXPENDITURES.

Poor-house	$5297
Prison	1713
Criminal courts	2626
	$9636

LICENSE INCOME.

Taverns	$1860
Restaurants	250
Distilleries	200
	$1810
	$7826

Seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars expended over the gain, or in other words, the taxpayers of Franklin county are paying that much in taxes to afford the sellers of strong drink the privilege and profit to supply it to make men drunkards; to tempt young men and boys into the snare of intemperance; to destroy the peace and quiet of families; to unfit a class of men for business and usefulness, and finally to fill scores of graves with drunkards.

Political.

The Senatorial conference for the Butler, Armstrong and Lawrence districts, adjourned after a fiftieth ballot, without making a nomination, the conferees from each county adhering to their nominee. They meet again to-morrow, when it is believed that either Brown of Lawrence, or Jackson of Armstrong, will be placed in nomination.

Hon. Horace Maynard has been nominated for Congress, by the Union men of the Knoxville (Tenn.) District.

The Union men of New Jersey have nominated Marcus L. Ward for Governor. Gen. Kilpatrick was President of their convention.

Gen. Harry White has been re nominated for State Senate upon the Union ticket, in the District composed of the counties of Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson. His election is sure by about 1,000 majority.

Joseph G. Adlum has been re-nominated for Assembly, by the Union men of Blair county. He was an efficient member of the last House.

Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., has been re-nominated for a fourth term to the Assembly, by the Democracy of Cambria None but a Democrat can win in that benighted region, and as we have to receive an opposition member from the district, we are glad that Mr. P. is to be returned.

Gen. Alex. Anderson has been re-nominated for Assembly by the Armstrong county Democrats. He was as fair a member of the last House as his politics would permit him to be, but we think with the proper exertion our friends in Armstrong should return Mechling over him.

The Blair family are upon a raid against the Administration. Frank, in a speech in Kentucky a few days ago in favor of the constitutional amendment, was very severe upon Stanton and Holt, and his brother Montgomery delivered himself in Maryland about the same time to much the same purpose. Both are strongly for the Monroe doctrine and a war against Maximilian.

Sturdevant, the secession candidate, has been elected Mayor of Richmond, by 400 majority.

John S. Mosby, the notorious guerilla leader, has established himself in the practice of law at Culpepper, Va., and it is said will be a candidate for Congress in the Fairfax district.

Col. George H. M'Cook is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. His nomination would scarcely meet with support from Valandigham, Long & Co.

The Democratic convention in New Jersey, to nominate a Governor brought together but five delegates, and these adjourned the nomination to a more convenient season.

The Kentucky election, which will determine the status of that State upon the slavery question, takes place next Monday.

Col. P. C. Ellmaker, of the 119th P. V. has been appointed Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania vice, Milward. It is said that the present incumbents will be continued in the other Philadelphia offices.

Senator Sherman and Gen. Schenk are opposing candidates for the U. S. Senatorship in Ohio.

The Union men of Venango co. have appointed Wm. Burgwin Representative, and Eugene Forrero Senatorial Delegate to the State convention.

At a meeting of the State Sovereignty Democracy in Cincinnati, last Friday, over which Aleck Long presided, President Johnson was denounced as a criminal, and the Republican party as cut throats.

Six or seven candidates for the Legislature, in the central part of Kentucky, were arrested on Thursday, by order of General Palmer, for disloyalty

Mr. Nasby Lays down a Platform for the Coming Campaign.

SAINT'S REST, (wich is in the stait of Noo Gersey,) June 23, 1865.

These is the dark days uv the Dimocrisy. The misforchoons that befell our armies in front uv Richmond, the fall uv our kappytle, follered by the surrender uv our armies 2 Grant and Sherman hez hurt us. Our leeders are eether pinin in louthesum dunguns, inkarseratid by the bovin-defyin, Mandestroyin, tyrannikle edix uv our late lamented President, or air barskin in the froe air uv Italy or Kanady. We hev no way uv keepin our voters together. Opposin the war won't do no good, fer before the next elekshun the hett uv our voters will hev diskivered that the war is over. The feer uv drafts may do suthin in sum parts uv Pennsylvany and Suthern Illinoy, for sum time yit, but that can't be depended on.

But we hev wun resource for a Isshoo—ther will alluz be a Dimocrisy, so long ez there's a Nigger.

Ther is a uncomplomisin dislike to the Nigger in the mind uv a ginooine Dimmocrat. The Spanish bull-fighter, when he wants to inflame the bull to extra cavortin, waves a red flag afore hem. Won yoo desire a Dimocrat to froth at the mouth yoo will find a black face will anser the purpue.—There4 the nigger is, to-day, our best and only bolt. Let us use him.

Fer the guidance uv the faithful, I shel lay down a few plain roots to be observed, in order to make the most uv the cappytle we hev:

1. Alluz assert that the nigger will never be able to talk care uv hisself, but will alluz be a public burden. He may, possibly, give us the lie by going to work. In sich a emergency the duty uv every Dimocrat is plain. He must not be allowed to work. Associashons must be orgenized, pledged to neether give him employment, to work with him, to work fer enny one who will give him work, or patronize enny one who duz. (I wood sejest that sich uv us ez hez bin foruhoonit enuff 2 git credit, pay a trifle on account so ez to make our patronage wurth suthin.) This course rigidly and persistently follered, wood drive the best uv them to steelin, and the balonce to the poor houses, proven what we hev alluz claimed, that they air a idle and vishus race. Think, my brethren, wat a inspirin affeck our poor houses and jails full uv niggers wood hev on the people! My sole expands ez I contemplait the delightful vision.

2. Likewise assert that the nigger will cum north, and take all the good places, throwin all our skild mekanikks out uv work by underbiddin uv em. This mite be open to 2 obgeeshuns to wit: It crosses slightly Rool the 1; and men mite say, if there's jist enuff labor for wat's here, why not perhibbit furriners frum cumin? I answer. Its the biznis uv the voter to reconsile the contradikshun—he may believe eether or both. Ez to the sekund obgeeshun, where is the Dimocrat who coodent be underbid and stan it even to starvation, ef the underbidden wuz dun by a man uv the Kaukashen race? And wher is the Dimocrat so lost to manhood ez not to drink blud, ef the same underbidden is done by a nigger? The starvin fer work aint the question—its the color uv the cause uv the starvashen that makes the differns.

Nigger equality may be workt agin 2 advantage. All men, without distinckshun uv secks, air fond of flatrin their selves that sumbody's lower down in the skale uv humanity than they is. Ef twan't fer niggers what wood the Dimocrisy do for sombody 2 look down upon? It is also shoor to enlist wun stile uv wimmen on our side.—In times gone by I've notist gushin virgins uv 45, full 16 hands high and tuff ez wire, holdin aloft banners onto which wuz inscribed, "Save us frum Nigger Equality." Yoo see it soothed em 2 hev a chans uv advertisin 1st, That they wuz frale, helpless critters, and 2d, That anshent and tuff as they wuz, sum wun wuz stil goin fer em.

Ef ther aint no niggers Sentrel Committis must furnish em. A half dozen will do for a ordinary county, ef they'r husted along with energy.—Ef they won't steel, the Sentrel Committis must do it their selves. Show yer niggers in a township in the mornin; an the same nit rob the clothes lines and hen roosts. Ever willin 2 sacrifice myself for the cause, I volunteer to do this latter dooty in six populus countis.

These ijees, ef follered, will, no doubt, keep us together until our enemies split, when we will reap the reward uv our constancy and fidelity.—May the Lord hasten the day.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
Lait Pastor uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashun

Deadly Strife Between Returned Union and Rebel Soldiers.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 19th ultimo has an account of a very serious difficulty which occurred at a place called Rocky Springs, some twelve miles southeast of Lexington, Tennessee, on the evening of the 8th ultimo. By this unfortunate affair three men lost their lives, and seven others were seriously injured, some of them, it is feared, too much so to recover from their wounds. The difficulty seems to have originated in the following manner: The people of Henderson were very much divided during the war, and when the Union forces entered Tennessee many of the young men of the country joined several regiments for the Union army which were being raised. Among them were several young men from the neighborhood of Rocky Springs. Recently these young men have been mustered out of service and have returned to their own homes. Those who went with the secession cause have also returned. On the 8th the people of the neighborhood concluded to have a re union and bury the hatchet. A pic-nic was got up and the whole population turned out.—For a while everything went smoothe, both parties joining in a saw-dust dance. Toward evening, however, a very slight circumstance occurred, marring not only the occasion, but terminating fatally to three of the number. A young man named White, formerly a member of the 6th Tennessee cavalry (Union,) asked a young lady to join in the dance. The young lady, who had lost two brothers in the rebel service, refused, accompanying the refusal by some very unladylike and disparaging remark. To this White took exception, and made some very damaging remarks about the lady. Her relatives and friends took the matter up, while the friends of White gathered around him. Thus parties were divided, and a bitter dispute arose, which ended in a regular pitched battle, in which pistols were used freely. Mr. White was severely wounded through the chest by a pistol shot. Mr. Wiston, of the rebel party, was shot through the head, and expired almost instantly. Mr. Markham, of the Union party, was also killed by a pistol shot through the breast, and Mr. Wayin, one of the young lady's friends, was killed, having been shot four times, through the abdomen, chest, shoulder and neck. Several others were wounded; several of them were mortally wounded. The wounded, with two exceptions, are Mr. White, Geo Chaplin, Wm Finetro, Charles Simmons and Thomas Harrold. The feeling in the neighborhood was very excited, and it is feared other deeds of violence may occur. Such scenes are much to be regretted, as it has a tendency to keep society unsettled

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the School Directors of Freedom borough until the 1st of Sept. (at which time we expect the Co. Sup't to make public examinations) for one male Principal and two female assistant teachers. The school will open Sept. 18th, and continue six months. By order of board:
jy3'65 W. W. KERR, Sec'y.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the estate of Jno Hamer, decd. And now, to wit: July 11, 1865, on motion of Samuel Magaw, Esq., the court appoint E. B. Daugherty, Esq., an Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Prudence Turner, Administratrix of said deceased.

A true Extract. JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl'k

The Auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office in New Brighton, on Saturday, the 19th of August 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time and place parties in interest may attend if they see proper.
aug2'65 E. B. DAUGHERTY, Auditor.

Wines and Liquors, Wholesale.

Groceries at Retail or by Package.

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c.

At Peter Angel's, Bridgewater.

BUTTER, Eggs, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, for which the highest market price will be paid. In connection with the Grocery and Liquor store, the Bakery and Confectionary is still carried on, where may be found a first class assortment of cakes, confectionaries, canned fruits, pickles, spiced oysters, &c. A fine stock of tobacco and cigars of all fancy brands.

N. B. A pure article of wines, &c., for medicinal and sacramental purposes constantly on hand.

☞ Do not forget the place, Peter Angel's old stand, Bridge st, Bridgewater [aug2-3m

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M., President.

THE Terms open respectively Sept. 12, '65, January 2, and April 5, 1866.

Every opportunity for instruction in any branch of science or on any musical instrument; also vocal music, private or in classes, is afforded here at reasonable rates.

Lads received in the Primary Department; also small girls of any degree of proficiency.

Drawing and painting of every style will receive the special attention of a first-class artist.

Tuition: $5,50, $8,50, and $12,50, according to department.

None but thoroughly qualified and experienced Teachers are employed in any department. For further information address
aug2'65 R. T. TAYLOR, President.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have been assessed with Annual Tax, viz: Income, License, Carriages, Gold Watches, Musical Instruments, Silver Plate, &c., under the Excise Law of the United States, in Lawrence and Beaver counties, that their taxes are now due and payable, and that the collector will be at the following named places at the time stated, in person, or by deputy, to receive the same:

At his office, in New Castle, on all week days.

At the house of William Johnston, in Rochester, Beaver county, August, 8th, 1865.

At the office of George W. Hamilton, Esq., Beaver, August 9th, 1865.

At the office of Eli Reno, Esq., in New Brighton, August 10th and 11th, 1865.

At the office of Thomas Nicholson, Esq., in Frankfort Springs on all week days to August 11, 1865.

United States or National Funds only taken in payment of taxes.

DAVID SANKEY, Collector.

N. B.—Persons who have received special notice that their taxes assessed on monthly and special lists, viz: on manufactured articles of every nature and description; productions, such of coal and lime; auction sales; gross receipts from stage coaches, bridges, ferry and other boats, rail and plank roads, &c.; slaughtered cattle, sheep and hogs; beer, ale, wine made from grapes, whiskey, &c., and who have neglected to pay, must not complain of the collector if they be required to pay penalties and costs. Prompt payment is the only remedy to save costs the penalties having already attached. [aug2'65.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUBLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, guardian of Hugh, William and Laenette Byrd, minor children of William Byrd, late of said county of Beaver, dec'd, will expose to public sale at auction, on

Wednesday, August 30, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, belonging to the said minor children; subject to the dower of the widow of the said William Byrd, dec'd, to wit: A certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: A lot forty feet wide on the east side of Franklin alley, and extending eastwardly the same width to Brighton street; the south line of this lot is parellel with Washington street; northwardly from said street, bounded west by Franklin alley, east by Brighton street, north by ground of George P. Smith, and south by ground of said Smith, Schonlau and John Taylor, enclosed with a good board fence, and on it is erected a good two-story frame dwelling house, about 30 by 16 feet. A great variety of fruit trees are growing on the premises, and the whole is in good order.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments from that date, with interest therein from same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage.
aug2'65 WM. SIMPSON, Guardian.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, will expose to public sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Thursday, August 31st, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate of Catharine Rosenberger, late of Patterson township, in said county, deceased:

All that certain piece of land situate in North Sewickly township, in said county, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at the south east corner, thence by lands now or late of H. R. Alter, S. 88° W. 133 per, to a post; thence by land of Adam Rouser, N. 1° W. 23 per to a post; thence by lands of Hugh Bennet, Esq., N 89° E 80 per to a post, thence again by last mentioned lands N 1° W 32,85 per to a post; thence by lands of Absalom Kelly N 89° E 53 per to a post; thence by lands of Alice and Jane Kelly, S 1° E 55,85 per to place of beginning, containing thirty acres strict measure, about fifteen acres cleared, balance well timbered, eight acres in meadow; nearly all under fence; on the premises there are erected a log house containing four rooms, double log barn and log spring house; about seventy-five fruit trees on the premises. Premises well watered, and underlaid with a three foot vein of coal.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale by the Court, balance in two equal annual paymchts from that date, with interest from same time, to be secured by bond and mortgage.
aug2'65 JOHN REEVES, Ex'r,

PHILLIPSBURG THEATER.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Proprietor.

THIS establishment is now open for the SUMMER SEASON.

Performance on each

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings.

This company is composed of the mostal ented ladies and gentlemen, forming a complete

Pantomime & Dramatic Troupe,

With Singers, Dancers, &c.

☞ No improper characters admitted.
☞ Front seats reserved for Ladies.
Tickets.....50 cents
Curtain rises at 8½ o'clock. jy19-tf

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the county of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Tuesday, August 8th, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the undivided four-sixths (subject to the widow's dower) of the following Lots, situate in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., late the property of David Johnson, dec'd, viz:

No. 1. The undivided four-sixths of lot No. 158, in the general plan of the lots of said borough of Beaver, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by Mrs. Jameson, west by M. Weyand, north by an alley, and south by Fourth street; on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

No. 2 being half of Lot No. 72, in the general plan of the lots of said borough, situate on Third street, bounded on the east by Zeigler, west by ——, south by corporation alley; on which is erected a two story frame shop, now used by S. J. Small as a furniture shop and store room.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale by the court, one third in one year thereafter and the balance in two years, with interest on each back payments, said deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

For further particulars enquire of the undersigned. J. S. RUTAN.
NANCY JOHNSON,
Guardians of the minor children of said decd.

The remaining two-sixths of the above described property, together with the mother's dower, can be purchased at same time and place, and on same terms. jy13

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the county of Beaver, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Economy township, on

Monday, August 21st, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate late of Mary Ewing, dec'd., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by Jos Smith, on the east by Robert Charleston and heirs of Gotlieb Beck, on the south by tract No. 48 of Leet's district, and on the west by John Dippold and —— Fowler, containing 91 acres and 128 perches; about 30 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and on which there is erected a log house and log stable; fruit trees on the premises.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments, with interest thereon from the date of confirmation of the sale.

The above described property will be sold subject to the life estate of the widow, Mary Ewing, dec'd. JOS. LEDLIE, Sheriff.
jy26'65.

Notice.

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Robert Ritchie late of said county, dec'd:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to wit: Wm. T. Ritchie, who is or late of the State of Iowa and Jane B. Ritchie, late of California, and all others interested—You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Hon. Judges of said Court, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said dec'd, situate partly in Hopewell, partly in Raccoon and partly in Independence townships, Beaver co., Pa., at the appraisement put upon it by an inquest awarded by said Court, and returned to June term, 1865, and found to contain as follows, to wit:

Purpart A, 61 acres 134 perches, valued at $25 per acre; purpart B, 29 acres 30 perches valued at $45 per acre; purpart C, 1 acre 15 perches, valued at $65,75 per acre, and in the event of non-acceptance to show cause why the same should not be sold.

Witness the Hon. L. L. M'Guffin, President of our said Court at Beaver, this 1st day of July, 1865. JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.
July 18, '65.

NOTICE.

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Rachel Hazen, dec'd, and now to wit: July 11th, 1865, the court award a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to wit: Ann intermarried with John Trover, who resides in West Virginia; Elizabeth, who is dead, leaving a husband, Eber Wickham, and two children, Daniel and Susannah, who reside in the State of Iowa, and all others interested, to show cause, if any you have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said dec'd should not be awarded at an Orphan's court, to be held at Beaver, for the county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September next.
July 19, '65. JOS. LEDLIE, Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Matthew Elder, dec'd, late of Beaver county, will expose to sale by public vendue or cry, on the premises, on

Tuesday, August 15th, 1865,

at 1 p. m., the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in Darlington township, Beaver county, bounded on the west by land of Wm. Harvey Knight, on the north by land of Selah Chamberlin, on the east by other lands of said Testater, and on the south by the turnpike road, containing about 15 acres, more or less, about 50 acres of the lands of said Testater, cultivated and under fence, and about 15 acres cleared and under cultivation, and underlaid with a good vein of coal, on which is erected a dwelling house, barn, with frame sheds, fruit trees on the premises. The farm is well watered, and public schools, mills and churches convenient, about four miles from Darlington.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments, with interest on each payment from the date of the confirmation of the sale by the Court; back payments to be secured by bond and mortgage.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned at Elder's Mills, Beaver co., Pa.
REUBEN WATT.
jy19'65 Ex'r of Matthew Elder, dec'd

Dividend No. 15.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, July 5, 1865.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock out of the profits of the last 2 months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand—free of government tax.

By order of the Board:
jy12 EDW'D. HOOPS, Cashier.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

August 2d, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

Lost.—On the Steubenville accommodation train, on Wednesday evening, July 26th, a lady's (dead colored) pocket purse, containing three dollars in money and a Garnett breast pin with the name of the owner, Mrs. Emily Peirce, engraved upon it. The finder will save trouble by handing it to the Conductor of the train or returning it to the owner at Beaver.

As will be seen by his advertisement in another column, Mr. Sankey, the Collector of Internal Revenue for this District, will be present in person or by deputy in this county on the 9th, 10th and 11th of this month for the purpose of receiving the U. S. Tax. Our people will do well to attend to the payment of their tax, as the Collector has no discretion as to the imposition of the 10 per cent. penalty.

Drowned.

We are informed that a boy named Donnelly, five or six years of age, was drowned on Friday last by falling from the abutment near the railroad bridge at Rochester, into the Beaver river. The body was recovered in a short time, but life was extinct.

A want has always been felt in this country of some system by which a record of families can be kept and handed down to coming generations. This want, it seems to us, is completely filled by the "Photograph Family Record" now being sold by agents in this country.

Killed.

Mr. Thomas Sloan of Freedom, was instantly killed on Saturday last while at work in the boat yard of Reed, McCaskey & Kerr, by the falling of a timber upon him, which fractured his neck and terribly crushed him. He was a valuable citizen—highly respected in his community and most estimable in his private relations, and leaves a family who have our heartfelt sympathy in their sore bereavement.

Brig. Gen. John S. Littell, who for some time has been commanding Terry's Division, (the same which stormed Fort Fisher) at Raleigh, N. C., has been mustered out of the service and is again at his home in Hookstown, in this county. Gen Littell went out in 1861, as a Captain of the 76th P. V., with a company recruited amid many discouragements and embarrassments in Beaver and Allegheny counties, and has literally carved his way to his present rank with his sword. He led the 76th in the bloody and disastrous assault upon Ft. Wagner, and again at the storming of Ft. Fisher, commanded it before Petersburg, and every where so conducted himself as to merit the official encomiums of his commanding officers. He has been repeatedly wounded and returns covered with honorable scars—We welcome him heartily to our midst.

Agricultural.

The Board of Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, met at the Court House, on Saturday, July 29th, 1865. R. H. Barclay, President, in the Chair. D. L. Imbrie was chosen Secretary of the Society to fill the vacancy occasion by the declination of J. L. Anderson. It was on motion agreed the Annual Fair of the Society, shall be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 4th, 5th and 6th, 1865.

Messrs. R. H. Barclay, Daniel Dawson and Wm. A. Laird were appointed a Committee to revise the Premium List.

Adjourned, to meet on Friday, August 25th, 1865.

R. H. BARCLAY, *Pres't.*
D. L. IMBRIE, *Sec'y.*

We are pleased to learn that the general agent of Johnson and Ward's New Illustrated Family Atlas of the World, the only Steele Plate Township Atlas ever published, is now canvassing Beaver county, and will give our citizens an opportunity to examine this truly splendid Atlas.—The present edition has been greatly improved at an expense of over twenty thousand dollars, and it is sold only by subscription as may be many years before our reading families will be able to obtain one again at so low a price. We understand there has been an unusual large list sold in Lawrence county, and as it gives such perfect satisfaction, (judging from the many references we have seen) we bespeak for it a warm welcome and a general circulation in Beaver county. Knowing that our citizens are all of them interested in the cause of education, and are endeavoring the procure to best books for their families, we cheerfully recommend this Atlas as a work that no reading family can afford to be without.

We have received from the American Publishing Company, Hartford, Conn., an advance copy of "The Secret Service—the Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape," being the annals of adventure of Albert D. Richardson, a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in the South during the rebellion. Mr. Richardson is one of the ablest of the staff of writers to whom the *Tribune* gives employment, and the excellence of its style and composition, together with its minute and faithful portraiture of Southern sentiment and life during the war, and of the varied experience of the author whilst corresponding for the *Tribune* in the very *foci* of secession, running the gauntlet of the Vicksburg batteries, as a prisoner at Salisbury, and a fugitive amongst the Union mountaineers of North Carolina and Tennessee invest his book with a thralling interest. It is a well printed volume of 512 pages, and handsomely illustrated. Agents are called for in every township in the North, and it will no doubt be universally circulated. It is for that reason we call attention to the fact that Mr. Richardson charges distinctly and repeatedly that Secretary Stanton is responsible for the failure to exchange our prisoners. He states that the rebels proffered a universal exchange man for man, and that Mr. Stanton rejected their proposition upon the grounds, 1st: That our men in their hands were starved and dying, and would not be fit for the field for a long time after their exchange, whilst the rebel prisoners were well fed, and ready for immediate service on their return. 2d: That the term of service of a large proportion of our prisoners had expired, and they would add nothing to the strength of our armies, whilst the rebels would place every man we delivered them at once in the ranks. We do not believe there is a particle of foundation for those assertions, and the friends of Mr. Stanton owe it to his reputation and to the party which has kept him in position, that they should be promptly refuted.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Peter Angel, Bridgewater. He has greatly increased his facilities for business, having enlarged his Store room, and added commodious out-buildings, he is prepared to accommodate the public better than ever before. At his establishment will be found a well selected stock of groceries, produce, wines and liquors, of all kinds. In his confectionary may be found a great variety of cakes, candies, preserves, canned fruits, spiced oysters, &c. As Peter may always be found attending to his business, and his well earned reputation of being an accommodating business man is proverbial, we cannot better advise the public than to give him a call and witness for themselves "the truth of which we speak."

Melancholy Accident.—On Thursday the 20th inst., Mr. Donniston Jemison, who resides within a mile or two of Plaingrove, in this county, was in New Castle with his team, to take out a load of door and window frames for Rev. Walker's new house, now in the course of erection at Plaingrove. He was accompanied by a little son about ten years of age.—His wagon was loaded at Mr. Glass' planing mill, and they started on their way home. In going down a hill east of Hutlansburg, the frames not being properly secured they slipped forward on the horses—they took fright, became unmanageble, the boy was thrown out of the wagon and killed instantly—Mr. Jemison was severely hurt, but not dangerous. One of the horses had his leg broken, and was shot the next day. Assistance was rendered as soon as possible to Mr. Jemison and he is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The boy was lifeless when taken up. We truly sympathise with the friends in their bereavement.—*Lawrence Journal.*

Pennsylvania.

The late meeting of Adjutant Generals in Boston, gave to the world some statistics of great value. The number of troops raised by the States to carry on the war is given in a manner that permits of comparison, and regret that New York is not included in the list, which is as follows:

Pennsylvania	360,000
Iowa	72,358
Connecticut	54,468
New Hampshire	33,258
Rhode Island	25,535
Massachusetts	153,709
Maine	66,668
Vermont	34,490
West Virginia	29,012
Kansas	21,948
Aggregate in ten States	850,565

The whole number of troops raised in New England, 366,945, thus exceeds the aggregate of Pennsylvania, 6,946. According to the United States census of 1899, the number of white males between the ages of 18 and 45 years in these States was as follows: Pennsylvania, 555,172; Iowa, 139,316; Connecticut, 94,411; New Hampshire, 63,310; Rhode Island, 35,502; Massachusetts, 258,119; Maine, 122,238; Vermont, 60,580; West Virginia, not ascertained; Kansas, 27,976.

A comparison of those figures with those we give above will show that Pennsylvania has contributed troops in a larger ratio than any of the New England States, except Rhode Island. The nearest approach to us, with that exception, is Massachusetts, which has sent three-fifths of her arms-bearing population, while we have sent rather more. Rhode Island has has raised men in about the same proportion as Pennsylvania. Kansas exceeds us all, but her population must have increased very largely since 1860, as otherwise the figures show that she has sent nearly her whole adult white male population into the field. The figures given above do not include the colored troops, of whom Pennsylvania furnished a large number, while they do include the Massachusetts colored troops, and probably those of Kansas.

If we could add to our total all the colored troops raised in Pennsylvania by the United States officials, as well as the white and black men raised here for New Jersey, Delaware and Massachusetts regiments, our State would astonish every one by her aggregate. But taking the figures as they stand, we think they may challenge the attention of all, as showing the immense strength and resources of this noble old Commonwealth.

Drowned.—We learn that a man by the name of Thomas Clary, a hand employed on the Erie and Pittsburg railroad was found drowned at Pulaski, on the morning of the 20th ult. Esquire Jackson held an inquest over the body and the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning while intoxicated." Another warning to the inebriate.—*Law. Journal.*

Important Decision.—A policeman in Buffalo has been fined five dollars for forcing a gentleman in a street railroad car to vacate his seat in favor of a lady. The Judge held that ladies had no more legal rights than gentlemen, and that yielding of seats to the former was simply an act of courtesy, which, he remarked, ladies very seldom appreciate.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE subscriber has re-opened his office in Darlington, Beaver county, Pa. Having had over three years' experience in the Medical and Surgical Department of the U. States Army, flatters himself that he can render full satisfaction in either Medical or Surgical practice, to ALL who favor him with a call.—To my former patrons, and others, I again tender my professional services.

Special attention will be given to all cases of operative surgery.

W. C. SHURLOCK, M. D.,
(Late Surgeon 51st Reg't P. V. V., 9th A. C.)

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Andrew S. Glass, late of Ohio tp.; in said county, dec'd: To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit: Phoeba J Glass (widow), James Glass, John Glass, Esther Glass, intermarried with Joseph Gorrell the last three now or late of Wells co, Indiana, Lucinda Glass, intermarried with James Barclay, now or late of Black Hawk county Iowa, Wm. Glass, now or late of Dewitt co. Texas, and all others interested, are hereby notified that an inquest to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said dec'd, will be held on the premises, situate in Ohio tp, county and State aforesaid, on the 28th day of August, 1865, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office,
Beaver, jy 19, '65.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Hugh Young, late of Economy tp., in said county, dec'd. The heirs and legal representatives, of said dec'd., to wit: John Young and James Young, now or lately residing in Scotland, Wm. Young and Jane Young intermarried with James J. Conway and all others interested, will take notice that an inquest to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said dec'd., situate in Economy tp., county and State aforesaid, will be held on the premises, on the 16th day of August, 1865, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office,
Beaver, jy 17 '65.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

IN the Orphans' Court for said county. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Gotleib Michaels, dec'd. Sale of said real estate by Joseph Ledlie, Esq., Trustee appointed by the Court for that purpose.

And now, July 11th, 1865, on motion the Court appointed Samuel Magaw, Esq., an Auditor to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Trustee to and among those legally entitled thereto.

By the Court:

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.

The Auditor above-named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in New Brighton, Saturday, August 12, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend.

jy19 SAMUEL MAGAW, Auditor.

Marine, Inland & Fire Insurance.

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,
PHILADELPHIA:
Incorporated 1794 *Charter Perpetual.*

The Oldest Co. in the U. States.

Over $17,000,000 Losses paid in Cash, since its Organization.

Cash Capital and Surplus Jan. 1, 1865,

$1,715,171 71.

Buildings, Merchandise and Furniture insured against Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Liberal Terms.

Brick and Stone Dwellings Insured Perpetually.

Risks taken on the most liberal terms, by
CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
my31'65 Rochester, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of James May, late of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

M. J. INGRAM, Adm'r.,
jo14'65 New Brighton.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Nancy Hind, late of Brigewator, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL DAVIDSON, Executor.
jy26'65. Bridgewater.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES.

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per ct. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of July 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State, County or municipal taxation*, which adds *from one to three per cent. per annum* to their value, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 *note.*
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
10 "	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	$1000 "
$1 "	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7 3 10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the 7-30s will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this Third Series affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three tenths per ct in currency.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within the next sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, *Philadelphia.*

Subscriptions will be received by the
National Bank of Beaver County.
May 15th, 1865.—my31

Manufacturers' & Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURG.

Office: 87 *Water st., Bagaley's building.*

J. I. BENNETT, President.
J. W. CHALFANT, Vice Pres't.
Wm. P. JONES, Sec'y.

Insures Against Loss by Fire.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes,

And on property in transit against the perils of navigation.

Directors.—James L. Bennett, Jacob L. Schwartz, Robert Lee, I. C. Pershing, M. W. Watson, L. R. McAboy, A. E. W. Painter, J. W. Chalfant, Isaiah Dickey, Wm. Walker, R. G. Bushnell, John Wilson, Henry A. Weaver

Risks taken on the most liberal terms, by
CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
my31'65 Rochester, Pa.

CHAS B. HURST
Banker and Broker,
AND DEALER IN
Real Estate, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities.
INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT,
Conveyancer & General Agent.

THE subscriber having opened an office at Rochester, (in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' accounts, and ALL claims arising out of the present war, such as *Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.*

Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.

Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.

Revenue stamps always on hand.

Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plummer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.

Rochester, May31'65

T. M. McCord,
Notary Public.
OFFICE WITH
B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATTY AT LAW,
(Near the Provost Marshal's office,
BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,
BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [de16

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Robt. Fleming, late of New Brighton, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN C. CALHOON, Adm'r.,
jy12 New Brighton.

Land Agency.

THE undersigned having established an AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, in the CITY OF BOONVILLE, COOPER COUNTY, MO., would call the attention of his friends in Western Pennsylvania to the unprecedented low price for which land, of the first quality, can be bought at the present time. Persons desirous of buying cheap farms will receive due attention by calling at my office in Boonville, where they will find all descriptions of farms on the register, with price, location, &c. Office: Morgan, st.

jan26'65 JOHN MITCHELL.

RAILROAD.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

On and after May 1st, 1865, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows. (Train leaving Chicago at 5, P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	210AM	700AM	200PM	200PM
Rochester	329 "	830 "	315 "	415 "
N. Brighton	.... "	843 "	330 "	430 "
Enon	335 "	935 "	424 "	522 "
Columbiana	501 "	1017 "	503 "	603 "
Salem	531 "	1048 "	535 "	633 "
Alliance	625 "	1150 "	635 "	735 "
Canton	712 "	1242PM	725 "	825 "
Massillon	735 "	102 "	750 "	853 "
Orrville	812 "	142 "	828 "	940 "
Wooster	848 "	218 "	905 "	1016 "
Loudonville	930 "	326 "	1000 "	1120 "
Mansfield	1030 "	425 "	1100 "	1215AM
Crestline Ar	1100 "	500 "	1130 "	1245 "
Crestline De	1130 "	640AM	.... AM	125 "
Bucyrus	1159 "	710 "	.... "	753 "
U. Sandusky	1240PM	757 "	.... "	830 "
Forest	115 "	885 "	.... "	901 "
Lima	234 "	1010 "	.... "	414 "
Delphos	312 "	1059 "	.... "	450 "
Van Wert	342 "	1134 "	.... "	520 "
Fort Wayne	520 "	130PM	.... "	700 "
Columbia	604 "	228 "	.... "	745 "
Huntsville	624 "	253 "	.... "	805 "
Pierceton	634 "	306 "	.... "	815 "
Warsaw	654 "	332 "	.... "	834 "
Bourbon	726 "	416 "	.... "	906 "
Plymouth	752 "	445 "	.... "	930 "
Wanatah	905 "	626 "	.... "	1040 "
Valparaiso	927 "	700 "	.... "	1100 "
Hobart	953 "	742 "	.... "	1126 "
Clarke	1015 "	811 "	.... "	1149 "
Ill. C. RR. Cros	1045 "	851 "	.... "	1215PM
R Isl. RR J'n.	1055 "	901 "	.... "	1225 "
Chicago	1120 "	930 "	.... "	1250 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's	Exp's
Chicago	.... "	620AM	550PM	1020PM
R. Isl. R. Junc	.... "	645 "	617 "	1055 "
Ill. C. RR Cros	.... "	655 "	625 "	1105 "
Clarke	.... "	718 "	655 "	1143 "
Hobart	.... "	739 "	720 "	1209AM
Valparaiso	.... "	800 "	745 "	1240 "
Wanatah	.... "	823 "	814 "	109 "
Plymouth	.... "	930 "	927 "	225 "
Bourbon	.... "	957 "	957 "	257 "
Warsaw	.... "	1026 "	1029 "	337 "
Pierceton	.... "	1047 "	1052 "	402 "
Huntsville	.... "	1056 "	1102 "	418 "
Columbia	.... "	1112 "	1120 "	432 "
Fort Wayne	.... "	1215PM	1225AM	600 "
Van Wert	.... "	129 "	146 "	732 "
Delphos	.... "	202 "	224 "	808 "
Lima	.... "	234 "	300 "	845 "
Forest	.... "	353 "	417 "	1015 "
U. Sandusky	.... "	422 "	446 "	1047 "
Bucyrus	.... "	506 "	529 "	1129 "
Crestline Ar	.... "	520 "	600 "	1201PM
Crestline De	630AM	610 "	640 "	1245 "
Mansfield	730 "	646 "	713 "	116 "
Loudonville	855 "	737 "	759 "	159 "
Wooster	1015 "	830 "	848 "	247 "
Orrville	1050 "	900 "	917 "	313 "
Massillon	1140 "	955 "	956 "	347 "
Canton	1200 "	955 "	1017 "	405 "
Alliance	1220PM	1040 "	1130 "	506 "
Salem	200 "	1116 "	1205PM	525 "
Columbiana	230 "	1143 "	1231 "	600 "
Enon	329 "	1220AM	112 "	635 "
N. Brighton	410 "	1258 "	155 "	710 "
Rochester	430 "	110 "	210 "	725 "
Pittsburgh	600 "	220 "	320 "	850 "

For New Castle and Erie, 6.40 a. m. Accommodation trains leave Allegheny for New Brighton—9.00 a. m; 1.50 a. m; 2.15 p. m; 4.55 p. m; 6.00 p. m; 11.30 p. m. For New Castle, 3.50 p. m. For Economy, 10.30 p. m. For New Castle, Greenville and Jamestown, Pa., 3.50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLEVE. & PITTS' RR.

On and after May 14, 1865, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C. Z & C Mail.	C. Z & C Accom
Cleveland	800AM	130PM	800AM	315PM
Euclid street	811 "	141 "	811 "	328 "
Hudson	915 "	242 "	915 "	450 "
Akron	.... "	.... "	1039 "	527 "
Orrville	.... "	.... "	1220PM	643 "
Millersburg	.... "	.... "	218 "	750 "
Ravenna	950 "	320 "	.... "	....
Alliance	1049 "	415 "	.... "	....
Bayard	1129 "	451 "	.... "	....
Wellsville	1140PM	635 "	.... "	....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C. Z & C Accom	C. Z & C Exp's
Wellsville	435AM	605PM	....	....
Bayard	614 "	640 "	....	....
Alliance	710 "	735 "	....	....
Ravanna	800 "	825 "	....	....
Millersburg	.... "	.... "	440AM	305PM
Orrville	.... "	.... "	552 "	505 "
Akron	.... "	.... "	700 "	720 "
Hudson	837 "	859 "	800 "	849 "
Euclid street	942 "	959 "	916 "	949 "
Cleveland	955 "	1010 "	930 "	1000 "

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Delaire	1050AM	415PM	950PM	.....
Bridgeport	1100 "	430 "	1002 "	.....
Lagrange	1142 "	525 "	1048 "	.....
Steubenville	1213PM	555 "	1105 "	535AM
Wellsville	130 "	700 "	1200 "	635 "
Smith's Ferry	152 "	..... "	..... "	705 "
Beaver	222 "	..... "	..... "	745 "
Rochester	230 "	755 "	100AM	800 "
Pittsburgh	345 "	900 "	210 "	910 "

GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	210AM	245PM	610AM	350PM
Rochester	330 "	355 "	735 "	515 "
Beaver	..... "	..... "	745 "	525 "
Smith's Ferry	..... "	..... "	820 "	605 "
Wellsville	430 "	525 "	842 "	645 "
Steubenville	525 "	650 "	945 "	800 "
Lagrange	550 "	715 "	1005 "	.....
Bridgeport	629 "	802 "	1100 "	.....
Bellaire	640 "	815 "	1115 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia 1.20 p m	Bayard, 4.10 p m;
Bayard 6.45 p m,	N. Philadel. 9.25 P.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

THE LIGHT HUBBARD MOWER.

THE undersigned is agent for the sale of "*The Light Hubbard Mower*," one of the best machines that has ever been used in this country. It possesses, qualities of material, and good points in its mechanism, that are seldom equaled and never excelled.

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call at Jacob Marks' Store, in Darlington, and examine the machines.

The Superior "*Welcome Hay Rake*" is also for sale by the same. SAMUEL REED, Sen.

Darlington, Pa., May 31, 1865.

Penn Planing Mill, SASH & DOOR FACTORY.

JAS. A. SHOLES.....ALFRED SLACK.

SLACK & SHOLES,

Cor. Penn & Marbury Streets,
PITTSBURG, PA.

Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash,

Doors, Frames, Brackets & Moulding

Always on hand or made to order. [my17:1y

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

immediately relieve, without pain, all arrhances at the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or intemperate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *no condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result*. The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage*. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success*.—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box—the price, One Dollar per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
81 Cedar street, New York.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton.—[nov23:1y

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! YOUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their prisine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors,*
81 Cedar-Street, New York.

Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov23:1y

THE GREAT STEINWAY PIANOS!

The most perfect Piano Fortes in the world, CAN BE HAD ONLY AT

H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,
122 WOOD St., PITTSBURG.

Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos for Western Pennsylvania. [my10'65

CARHART'S *Parlor Organs*

AND

ORGAN HARMONIUMS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1839.

THE oldest and most popular instruments of the kind in this country.

For Sale only at

H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,
122 *Wood st., Pittsburg.*

Sole Agents for Carhart's Parlor Organs for Western Penn'a. my10'65

The peculiar taint of infection which we call Scrofula lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and of leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the fell Hiam who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in Ayer's American Almanac, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence, it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we have now to offer to the public under the name of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, although it is compounded of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where.

Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers every where. nov9'64

SMITH'S FERRY AND LITTLE BEAVER PETROLEUM COMPANY!

CAPITAL STOCK	$80,000.
80,000 Shares of Par Value of	$1,00 each.
WORKING CAPITAL	$18,000

At a meeting of the stockholders of the above company, held at their office in the borough of Rochester, April 20th, 1865, the following persons were elected its officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT:
MATTISON DARRAGH.

TREASURER & SECRETARY:
CHARLES B. HURST.

DIRECTORS:

Mattison Darragh,	Milo R. Adams,
Charles Stone,	Alfred C. Hurst,
James Darragh,	John

ROCHESTER
DRUG STORE.

D. S. MARQUIS, M. D.,
Cor. Bridge st. and the Diamond,
ROCHESTER, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

PURE DRUGS,
Medicines,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.

CHEAPEST OILS & PAINTS
IN THE VICINITY!

PURE WINES
And Brandies,
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

THE GREAT
HAIRDRESSER,
"FLORILINE!"
ALL ARTICLES OF
STATIONERY
Usually Kept In a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

PLEASE CALL AT THE
ROCHESTER DRUG STORE
IN THE DIAMOND.

STATE & COUNTY TAX.

THE County Treasurer will attend in the several townships and boroughs for the purpose of receiving the County and State taxes for the year 1865, at the times and places designated below, viz:

Fallston	July 3,	Toll House;
South Beaver	5,	Jos. Lawrence's;
do & Ohio	6,	Kerr's store;
Ohio	7,	M. R. Deringer's;
Hookstown	10,	Swearingen's hotel;
do & Greene,	11,	do do
Hanover & Greene	12,	H. Hutchinson's;
Frankfort	13,	H. M'M'Cutcheon's;
Hanover	14,	Short's store;
Raccoon	17,	D. Ewing's;
Independence	18,	John Holmes';
do & Hopewell	19,	Jhnston's st ore;
Hopewell	20,	S co - t's;
Moon	21,	Wm. L. iott's;
Glaski,	22,	R. Wallace's.

☞ Payment can be made in the adjoining districts. All licenses must be paid before the 1st of July. JOHN CAUGHEY,
may1'65 Treasurer.

MME. DEMOREST'S
Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,
With Great Improvements and Additions,
THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS
FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,
COMPRISING THE
New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful
BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,
Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for
Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,
And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the amount in stamps or silver. Year $1,00 with the following valuable premium.

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.
☞ Summer No. now ready.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, Administrator of Lorenzo Childs, late of said county, dec'd., will expose to public sale on the premises, on

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand on the confirmation of sale by the Court, the balance in two equal, annual payments, with interest from the same time.
For further information apply to John Bigger, near the premises, or to the undersigned.

TO FARMERS.

I will offer at private sale, for a few months one 8-horse power thresher and separator, good as new and in perfect order; one-half "Buckeye" Mower and Reaper; "Excelsior" Mower and Reaper, patent drop delivery;—Wagons Plows, Harrows, wheeled Horse-rake, Grain Drill &c. The above are all nearly new and of the latest improvement.
Also, a large lot of Salem Cook and Parlor Stoves, the best in use and warranted in every respect.
R. G. COOK,
near Darlington, Beaver co., Pa.
mar.29,'65.

$50 Reward.

ANTHON HEIDIGGER, late of Bridgewater, Beaver county, entered my house, as I am constrained to believe from all circumstances, and stole two hundred dollars in money out of my sleeping room. The above reward will be paid for his arrest and delivery at the Jail of Beaver County.
june14'65. BENJAMIN MULHEIM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of WILLIAM SHANE, late of Columbiana county, Ohio, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immdiate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SHANE, Adm'r.,
jy19'65 Bridgewater, Pa.

WASHER, WRINGER and STARCHER Combined! Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer, pressing and separating, as it does, the dirt with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.
R. C. BROWING, Agent.
347 Brodway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent,
May 11, '64 Borough township.
☞ J. R. TODD is Agent for Universal Clothes Wringer in the Townships of Moon, Hopewell, Independence, Raccoon, Greene, and Hanover.

PHŒNIX
LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREE.
ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.
Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.
HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*
May7—3mos

tions. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

A Sweet and Perfumed Breath
VERSUS
A Bad Breath.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disgreeable breath, when by using the
BALM OF A 1000 FLOWERS,
it could be secured? How many lovers it had separated! How many friends forever parted. The subject is so Delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it: and you are yourself ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure, use the Balm as a tooth-wash night and morning.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN of ancient times used honey to beautify their complexion; but the combination with palm-oil and other valuable ingredients makes it still more valuable. For bathing suffering infants, a few drops poured into a basin of water will dispel all fever, tetter, &c A few drops poured on your shaving-brush makes a beautiful soft lather, leaving the face pure and white.

When used for washing night and morning it eradicates all *Tan, imples,* and *Freckles,* rendering the skin soft and white and free from blemish.

For sale at the Drug Store in Bridgwater

JONES' DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.
39 OHIO STREET,
(West of Federal)
ALLEGHENY, PENN'A.

THE Proprietors of this Establishmen have been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved appliances and apparatus are employed. Being also in possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they dye and finish Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in a superior style In many cases, these articles are made in color and finish, very nearly equal in appearance to new Goods.

☞ *All Goods returned in two weeks*

FOR SPRING OF 1865!

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
BORDERS, AND
DECORATIONS

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE PAPER-HANGING LINE, are now offered to the Trade, and buyers generally, at the lowest prices possible. ☞ Call and see us at *No. 107 Market st. between Liberty and Fifth sts.,* PITTSBURGH, PA.
mar1'65 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, President.
OPENS MARCH 28, 1865
$58.50
Pays for Board, Room, Fuel, Light, and Tuition in Common Branches, 14 weeks.
Lessons on Piano, Organ, Harmonium, Melodeon and Guitar, by superior teachers.
A Primary Department, for small boys and girls, will be opened.
A liberal reduction will be made to children commencing music lessons.
Reduction of 25 per cent. on all bills made to ministers and soldiers' daughters. [mar15

Dr. J. M. Cummins,
(Late Surgeon 114th Penn'a Vols.,)

OFFERS his services to the citizens of FAIRVIEW AND VICINITY.
July 19th, 1865:tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

The Best, Most Reliable Sewing Machine Now in Use!

These Machines make the lock-stich alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid, etc., all without previous basting; and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family; or they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect; or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever!

It has the following advantages over all other machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine.

S. H. PEIRSOL,
BEAVER, PA.,
aug17] Sole Ag't for Beaver co.

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law; mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

Persons intending planting orchards, gardens, vineyards, or improving their grounds, this coming Spring, are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The trees are strong, from six to eight feet and of the best varieties. Planters in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio will find it to their interest to procure their trees fresh from the Nursery, and the sorts true to name.

Parties coming to the Nurseries to Edgeworth station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, in the morning trains, can select their own trains, and return in the afternoon. Catalogues sent to applicants.
T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
feb15. Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa.

Notice

To Stockholders in the Rochester Manufacturing Company of Rochester, Beaver County, Pa.,

THE property of the Company having been sold, the Stockholders will receive their dividend on presentation of their certificates to GEO. C. SPEYERER, Treasurer,
my17:3w Rochester, Pa.

C. A. DECARME,
TOBACCONIST,
COR. DIAMOND & THIRD ST.

TOBACCO & SNUFF always on hand.—Cigars manufactured and furnished to retailers at lowest prices. [july6'65:6m

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

Published Daily by
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

One of the Largest and Most Widely Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the *Commercial,* at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a *new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

The Rapid Increase in Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory Letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The *Commercial* HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since INCREASED THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PAPER TO THE EXTENT OF FOUR COLUMNS.

Among the leading features are full and reliable
TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS;
from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to
MARKET REPORTS,
including the IRON, OIL, CATTLE, LUMBER, TOBACCO, and the PITTSBURGH GENEBAL MARKETS. Our
RIVER NEWS,
receives particular attention, and in this Department the *Commercial* has no rival. The
FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS,
of the *Commercial* are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the Reports of the
LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY,
embracing reports of the DRY GOODS and WHOLESALE MARKETS, and Special Reports of OIL STOCK FINANCE AND TRADE, from day to day.

While special attention will be given to these several Departments, the *Commercial* lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.
THE PULPIT
forms a peculiar feature of the *Commercial.* By giving every Saturday an ORIGINAL SERMON, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This department of the *Commercial* has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the *Commercial* to patronage.

In politics the *Commercial* will be an unwavering supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.

The *Commercial* is a large folio sheet, and is published in two editions every morning, Sunday excepted.

TERMS OF DAILY: by mail, $10 per annum; City subscribers, served by carriers, $13 per anuum, in advance, or, 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL—A large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at $1,50, (52 issues,) per year. In Clubs of Twenty, $1.

The Money for Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the *Commercial.*
Office, 75 FIFTH st., opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER
And Other
Nervous and Chronic Diseases.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven-tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotton up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.
E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of BENJ. RENO, late of North Sewickly township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. RENO,
MARTIN RENO, } Ex'rs,
my61 New Castle, Pa.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILROS,
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS
Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.
These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,
Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.
Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES,
To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
May 7.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,
VIZ.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conserv.,)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled,* the price of paper nearly *trebled,* and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

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For any one of the Reviews	$4,00
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For any three of the Reviews	10,00
For all four of the Reviews	12,00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4,00
For Blackwood and one Review	7,00
For Blackwood and any two Reviews	10,00
For Brackwood and three Reviews	13,00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15,00

The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper,* and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—*we* shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matters contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the originals editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low.* Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright *in Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2,50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War,* and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great abilility and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

THE FOUR REVIEWS for 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.
We also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE.
By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.
PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.
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D. IRONS.
Market st, 1 door north T. Allison's store.
june1 '64

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence
Tuesday, April 4th, 1865,
under the charge of
Messrs. F. AGNEW & M. GANTZ,
as Associate Principals.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has had heretofore.

To those who desire a good English education, and to those who have been or contemplate teaching in our public schools, inducement is offered from the fact that the latter of the Principals, for the last twelve years, has been Principal of New Castle Union Schools.

Both are graduates of different colleges, and well acquainted with the wants of our higher institutions. Persons, therefore, who design fitting themselves for college, will find this a suitable and desirable place.

The former having been for some time connected with the Iron City College, as a principal teacher, and the latter also being a graduate of Duff's College, advantages superior to most outside of the Commercial colleges are offered to those desiring a business education.

Our new Academy Buildings, designed expressly for the purpose, with large school-room, class rooms, society hall, etc., are now occupied, though not quite finished. It is expected, however, to have them wholly so at an early day.

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circular. Address the Principals or the undersigned.
H. HICE,
Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

A NORMAL Musical Class

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Professor A. N. JOHNSON,
Author of "The Empire," and "Thorough Base,"
will be formed at the Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute,
July 18th, 1865,
AND CONTINUE FOUR WEEKS,

The instruction will be in cultivation of the voice, Harmony, Thorough Base and Musical composition, and will continue daily for five hours. The attention of those desiring to teach or perform Saered Music, either Vocal or Instrumental, is called to this rare opportunity for improvement.

☞ Lessons are $7,00. Board in the Institution, $15,00 for the session. For particulars address REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Comptroller of Currency.
WASHINGTON: Dec. 20, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Beaver county" in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof" approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act;

Now therefore, I Hugh M'Culloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Beaver county," in the Borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

SEAL

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 20th day of December, 1864.
HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Comptroller of Currency.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising, friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellent of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TUCKERMAN'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1865.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication

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An Extra copy of either the MAGAZINE or WEEKLY will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

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A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR
PRESERVING THE TEETH
Purifying the Breath and Mouth
AND
uring Toothache and Neuralgia.

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☞ The *Dental Treasury* makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.
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The following articles we can send separately, by mail, viz:
The *Treatise on Preserving the Teeth* sent, post paid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.
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The *Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster* (large size,) for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post paid, on receipt of *Forty-seven cents.*
Address,
WM. B. HURD, CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

Dr. Hurd's MOUTH WASH, TOOTH POWDER and *TOOTHACHE DROPS* cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical Stores. If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, ONE DOLLAR, which contains them.

NOW.

Are Dr. Hurd's Preparations Good?
The best evidences that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. *Dr. Wm. B. Hurd* is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Times* says: "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his MOUTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. The great secret of his success rests with the fact *that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use.*"

The well-known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your TOOTH POWDER so good that my family have used it all up. *We find it the best powder for the teeth we have ever used.* I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum as your convenience will allow."

But their cost is so small that every one can test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Pooder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and *polishes without* wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. To them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the best preparations in the world for curing *bad breath* and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of *Diseased Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker,* etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum you can now get preservatives than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that *Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs* often originate in neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth,* and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTERS.—Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prepared for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For *Earache* and *Nervous Headache,* apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for face, price 15 cents, and the other large for application to the body, price 37 cents. *To be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?
The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plasters, and not a few enclosing 37cts. for the Mouth Wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. *Who will supply them?*

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CHANCE FOR AGENTS.
Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families. The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide at its flood. Address,
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NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS, who have not paid their subscriptions to the stock of the Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Company, will please do so immediately.
CHAS. B. HURST,
apr12'65.] Sec'y and Treas. *Pro Tem.*

☞ Pittsburgh subscribers can pay to Messrs. A. Caughey & Co.